REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,139.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the Bombay Gazette is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the Gazette for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	„ 24	„ 28	„ 36
Three months	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the Gazette will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

Those Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction on the period of their subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do	„ 0 8
Third do	„ 0 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Displaying Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every

Jan. 1872 — Jan. 1872

Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
„ Cochin	4	„ Negapatam	14
„ Mangalore	5	„ Pondicherry	16
„ Calicut	6	„ Madras	18
„ Tellicherry	7	„ Coromandel	20
„ Cannanore	7	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	21
„ Cochin	8	„ Coppanpore	22
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Point Pedro	23
„ Galle	11	„ CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neelgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who should land at Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, CONGHUR, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steamship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. AYAAR, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
„ Cochin	12	„ Fao	28
„ Mandvie	13	„ Bushire	29
„ Muscat	15		Feb.
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Linga	1
„ Linga	19	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Lingah	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Gundar	23	„ Gundar	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	„ Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,280 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of January next. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS :—

Cabin to Liverpool.....£80 } Exclusive of Wines.
Steerage to Liverpool.....£30 }

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Xantho.

Bombay, 6th December 1871.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oerun.	Hog Island.	Oulwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 1	2 1	2 12
Second Class	1 12	2 0	1 0	1 1	1 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 0	0 10	0 9

The Rewas and Dharumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharumtur at 1 P.M. The Queen, Hog Island, and Oulwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9.30 A.M. and Oulwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to take Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

20, 30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa. The Steamers AFIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine between Alexandria and Trieste, and 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggagem excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The AFIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th January; and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER AFIS AND SPHINX.

To	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
Trieste	£40	£19- 0
Trieste Bed	£30	£14- 0
To Suez	£28	£13-10
Alexandria	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

TRIESTE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between TRIESTE and Alexandria, and vice versa, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co's Mail steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles. Cargo to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a pleasant trip full of variety at beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 42 hours, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this Line which are built expressly for this service, with special reference to the comfort and comfort of Passengers, and have an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller is provided has an excellent choice of conveyance and information to Vienna, occupying from three days six hours to five days to Paris, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Suez to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the estimated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt., for any excess of that quantity. Agents at Trieste, Leghorn, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway to Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than Three Adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., Intermediate 100 lbs., 3rd 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Rate. Free Baggage :—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., Third 56 lbs. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 16th December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. HOSKELL, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. EASTLEY, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 13th January next, carrying Mails as soon on that day as they may be delivered, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 480 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. ADAM, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on the 5TH JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool.....£45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers, Nicolai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 2½ years, highest class, 3,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 10TH JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool	£40 } Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
„ Suez	£30 }
„ Malta	£35 }

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,
Elphinstone Circle.

And for Passage only apply to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched about the end of January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (saminships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to MESSRS. BRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 tons, and 300 Horse Power, G. A. HANSCOM, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th February 1872.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool, via Suez Canal, 1st Class .....Rs. 500
Do. Do. 2nd Class .....350 } Exclusive of
To Suez, 1st Class .....300 } Wines.
Do. 2nd Class .....225 }

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 21th,		on the 1st,

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£14	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	40	26	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	£52	£35	£14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the ship CLYDE, from Mauritius. Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the Bunder.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship MUNSOORY, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their GOODS at the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevi Road, next door Jamsetjee, Nowrojee and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Strains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and expl Hence has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the System, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require abstinence of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

Unreserved Auction Sale of the rest of the Miscellaneous surplus stock belonging to the well known Firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., at their premises in Rumtuum Street, Fort, Bombay.

On FRIDAY next, the 29th instant, at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will resume the sale of the surplus stock of the abovenamed firm, consisting of tool chests suitable for amateurs, letter weighers, Napier collards for travellers, reading glasses, fire proof deed boxes with patent locks, travellers and tent lamps, new official portage weighers weighing from 1 to 900 tolahs, spoons and forks of best electro silvered on excellent and hard German silver and of different patterns, bronze presentation whitemetal and glass inkstands of various sizes and patterns, callicalls, sodawater, patent gazogenes, gazogene powders, best playing cards, superior electro silvered best nut crackers, richly silvered nutmeters of best Nick and of various patterns, presentation binoculars of first class make and power in cases, metal scoops, travellers' bags, thermometers, superior assortment of pencils suitable for marking chests, contractors, Government officers, surveyors, artists, &c., best swan goose, crow, and Russian quills, best selected steel pens, ink powders, date boxes of assorted sizes, letter clips and files, dampier boxes for copying press, damping water wells and brushes, oil papers for copying press, new patent iron screw, copying presses with and without tablestands, Carlton cruets of assorted patterns, beautiful piano candle-sticks, also suitable for library and sidetables, paper cutters of different sizes, reading books, metal polishing paste, silver and electro silver powders, plate cleaning brushes, electro silvered wine glass covers, exquisite enamels, sacred subjects, albums, Stanford's splendid Maps of India, an unequalled assortment of beautiful chromo-lithographs, a beautiful and choice selection of cash jewellery, &c., &c.

Catalogues of fuit particulars are being published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 29th instant.

FINAL SALE of TOD HEATLY'S well-known and superior wines, all guaranteed in good order, to close account.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following Tod Heatly's sound wines :—

6	dozen golden sherry.
3	„ best brandy "Vieux Cognac."
3	„ "Crown" do.
2	„ dry gin.
1	„ curacoa.
24	„ extra 1st quality moselle.
24	„ "Crown" moselle.
18	„ best claret.
10	„ pints do.
32	„ maximum claret.
60	„ superior light claret.

In small convenient lots as before to suit the requirements of purchasers. Samples can be obtained and orders registered at the rooms of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th December 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 P.M., at the Medical Stores, Byculla, by order of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, a lot of unserviceable Instruments, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, PLATED AND GLASSWARE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 7 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, invoice of crockery, glass and plateware, the same comprises fancy teapots, handsome gilt bordered Flower Vases, dessert services, chamber candlesticks, sets of jugs, fancy toys, tea sets, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., &c.

2,000 doz. Eau-de-Cologne.
6 sets of English Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built double-seated Broughaam by Godbeer, a pair of Bay Carriage horses, Plants, &c., at No. 69 Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the above-named place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of F. Hunter, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished yurka-built Bungalow with a double iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

MR. H. GOULSTONE,

The eminent Pianist, Vocalist, and general Instrumentalist, is engaged, and will have the honour of appearing before a Bombay audience in conjunction with the above Entertainment,

ON

THURSDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture ..... Selected.
Ballad ..... Pretty Swallow, Homeward Fly ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza ..... La Mule aux Clochettes..Madame Carson.

M-O-Z-U-F-F-E-R-N-U-G-G-U-R,
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia—6 Air Varie—De Beriot.....Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad ..... Bartonetto ..... Mr. S. Herberte.
English Song ..... The Lover and the Bird.....Madame Carson.

GRAND COMBINATION OF INSTRUMENTATION,
MR. H. GOULSTONE.

Part First will conclude with Dave Carson's Version of the Lamentable Legend, entitled,

THE SUICIDAL FAMILY,
Introducing
"THE LAST OF HIS BROTHERS."

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Song..... Tassels on her Boots ..... Mr. H. Goulstone.

THE BLUE TAIL FLY,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0 | Gallery .....Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls ..... „ 2 0 0 | Pit ..... „ 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

BYCULLA CLUB.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 27th January 1872, at 5-30 P.M.

W. LEE WARNER,
Byculla Club, December, 1871. Honorary Secretary.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1872.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY APPACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS.

Appeals against the Rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Muni. Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Asst. Muni. Comr. & Assr's Office, 28th Dec. 1871.

SAJUNBHAI MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—GRADUATE WANTED.—An experienced GRADUATE of the Grant Medical College is WANTED for the above Dispensary.—Apply to the Undersigned, at No. 69, Shamiah Hazari Street, on or before the 15th of January next. Duties to be taken on the 1st of February next. Good references will be required.

FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED,
Secretary and a Trustee to the Funds of this Dispensary.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

RECOMMENDED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF BOMBAY,
BY A MEMBER OF THE
"Anti-poking-your-nose-into-other-peoples'-business Society."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BY THE ABOVE INSTITUTION,
A few persons whose character for gossiping and tittle-tattling is well established.
AGE OR SEX IMMATERIAL.

AT A SALARY OF 5,000 RUPEES.

With a yearly increase until permanently fixed at Rs. 10,000 per annum, which will be required merely

TO MIND THEIR OWN BUSINESS, AND TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLES ALONE,

Applications with TESTIMONIALS to be made to the Secretary of the

"NEGLECTED HOME DEPARTMENT."

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 is.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s. Same as supplied by me to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FINE STEAM-SHIP VENUS will sail on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for Singapore and Hongkong. For Freight for Hongkong, apply to Cargo for Singapore and Opium for Hongkong, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

ALABAMA, FROM CALCUTTA.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by the above ship are requested to SEND OFF BOATS AT ONCE for the goods, failing which Captain Gillist will have them landed at their risk and expense. Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Gillist.

Bombay, 26th December 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.

The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., the universally acknowledged superiority of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is unanimously acknowledged in the Wine Markets and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
PALE DINNER.....Qts.	24 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO..... „	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known White Seal brand)..... „	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)..... „	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)..... „	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the ne plus ultra of Sherries..... „	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT.....Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. ..... Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (most suitable for Invalids).....Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. ..... Pts.	18 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)

The charge for examination and re-packing is Re. 2 per case. The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. J. Gielen & Co., and for Messrs. Perrier, Jouet, & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE : Gielen & Co.'s "Vin de," and PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "Pale Extra Dry Champagne," brands in "original" cases.....Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. ..... Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE : JULES (the original) MUMM'S finest dry.....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling.....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling.....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL".....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GRUMBACH & Co.'s finest Sparkling.....Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. ..... Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White.....Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ..... Pts.	18 0	20 0

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.

HOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast.....Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. ..... Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865..... Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865 ..... Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865 ..... Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862 ..... Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do. ..... Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	20 0	22 8
Do. superior old	27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN.....Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do. ..... Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG ..... Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. ..... „	18 8	20

(A few dozens of Steiger, Radesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.

The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869 .....Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866 ..... „	13 8	16 0
Do. ..... Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861.....Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1865 ; a superb Dinner or Supper Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour ..... „	30 0	34 0
Do. Pints ..... „	16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861 ..... „	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1866 ..... „	21 8	24 0
POMMARD, vintage 1861 ; finest ..... „	18 0	20 0
POMMARD, superior..... „	22 8	25 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861 ..... „	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861..... „	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1863..... „	30 0	34 0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES.
In pure unfortified condition.

SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE : (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy) .....per doz	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE, (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable bottle for Travellers' use) ..... „	16 0	18 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate ..... „	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE : the Vine-Growers Co.'s label ..... „	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM.....Qts. per doz.	16 0	18 0
SWAINE and BOORDS „ ..... „	16 0	18 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	24 0	27 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles.	18 0	15 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA. H. White and Co.'s ..... Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—21ST DECEMBER.

The Bank of Bengal raised its rates of interest and discount, one per cent all round.

The market for Government Paper was affected by the above change in the Bank of Bengal. The transactions reported to-day were only for investor's orders; at following rates:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99 or 1 discount.

4½ per cents, of 1872 at Rs. 102.

5 per cents, at Rs. 110-2 and 110-4.

5 years' Government 5 per cent Debentures, due 1st June 1872. A notification was issued last evening, that this Debenture will be paid off on due date. Meanwhile holders may receive their money, with full interest to date of payment, and half the interest up to 31st May 1872.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares were bought at Rs. 1,445 and 2 at Rs. 1,450 each.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—26TH DECEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th December, 12 NOON, Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th December, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 25th December, 6-56 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Via Turkey, 25th December, 12-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th December, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 25th to 9 P.M. of the 26th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	5 35	0 23
,, Kurrachee	1 1	0 5
,, Madras	8 58	0 22

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 26th Dec., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 26th Dec., 12 NOON. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th Dec., 6-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 25th Dec., 6-56 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH DECEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Cole bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	(Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Alabama	Gillist	Calcutta, Nov. 25.
26	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Dec. 20.
	Felicite	Nicolo	Cochin, Dec. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
26	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Coast and Gos.
	Akbar (s)	Pattersen	Liverpool via Carwar.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Coast and Kurrachee.

The ship Chrysolite, Cruickshank, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.

Ship Futteh Shaw Allum, to Jedda.

Ship Waterloo, to Calcutta.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Lisbon, Nov. 12.
	Krishna (s)	Jewett	Liverpool, Nov. 1.
	Sumatra (s)	Anderson	Suez, Nov. 25.
	Green Jacket	Krough	Liverpool, Aug. 23.
	Glenerrow	Stevenson	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	Alexandra	Jonghier	Liverpool, Sept. 2.
	Chinsurah	Wise	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Camperdown	Rogers	Liverpool, Aug. 29.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 26th Dec., 5-45 P.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Violet	1085	Bombay	Dec. 2
Lotus	600	Kurrachee	Dec. 2
Calcutta	2500	Calcutta	Dec. 5
Ada	1169	Bombay	Dec. 5
City of Cambridge	1169	Calcutta	Dec. 7
Thomas Wilson	1500	Calcutta	Dec. 8
Walamo	1800	Bombay	Dec. 8
Atalanta	2274	Bombay	Dec. 9
Penguin	1173	Bombay	Dec. 9
Vixen	1643	Colombo, &c.	Dec. 15
Nation	2200	Bombay	Dec. 15
South Tyne	1500	Bombay	Dec. 15
Agra	1580	Calcutta	Dec. 15
Rollo	1437	Bombay	Dec. 20
Rydal Hall	2113	Bombay	Dec. 30
James C. Stevenson	1200	Madras	Dec. 23
Macgregor	2100	Colombo	Dec. 28
Girius	2168	Calcutta	Dec. 29
Gordon Castle	1930	Penang	Dec. —
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 10

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 23rd December.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	.988 in.
Temperature of the Air	71·8 ,,
Wet-bulb Thermometer	63·8 ,,
Dew Point	59·0 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·654 ,,
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded as 1·0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	76·3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	66·2 ,,
General Direction of wind, SSW, NNE, NNW, NW, N.	
Movement in 24 hours	324 miles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Regent, 180 bales cotton, J. Sewjee.

Mahableshwur, 36 bales cotton, H. A. Bhuckur.

Xantho s, 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 16 packages junaglots, D. Hasson; 10 bales cotton, M. Mamber; 15 bales cotton, G. Builder; 50 bales cotton, C. Soondurjee; 50 bales wool, N. Runmoolass; 3001 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co; 27 bales cotton, N. Parmanundass.

Nemesis s, 380 bags galls, V. Ebram & Co; 250 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co; 500 bundles myrabollams, Rally Brothers.

Hindustan s, 135 bales wool, N. Khuttow, 53 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co; 80 bales cotton, B. Ghordhur.

Europeans, 43 bales cotton, N. Nensee; 300 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co; 1 bale cotton, J. Purmanund; 582 bales cotton, N. Purmanundass.

FOR LONDON.

Hindustan s, 5 bundles hides, D. Hasson; 17 cases gum and 70 cases olibanum, C. Nanjee.

Saladin, 100 cases olibanum, V. Woomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia s, 129 packages turmeric, F. Chambers & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hindustan s, 132 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 400 bags wheat and rice, B. Moonee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venus s, 3 cases E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 196 bales cotton, H. Goolmookeey; 400 cwts. sandalwood, R. Alladin; 972 bundles sharkfins, L. Khakey.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 24.

Pogson, Colonel, 8th Bengal Light Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Snow, Captain, 4th Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Wilson, Major, 18th Regt. N. I., from furlough, from England.

Dickson, Lieutenant, 18th Bengal Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

Purcell, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Drummond, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Robinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, fr m Kamptee.

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Gr. Regiment N. I., from sick leave, from England.

Cleveland, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 25.

Atkinson, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on duty from Secundrabad.

Brown, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from Madras.

Byrne, Captain, 2nd Grenadier Regiment N.I., on leave, from Poona.

Nicholson, Captain, 109th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 26.

Eales, Major, 25th Regiment N.I., on leave, from Dhoolia.

Semple, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Dhoolia.

Cross, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bhopal Battalion, to appear before a medical board, from Sehore.

Hamfray, Captain, Bhopal Battalion, on leave, from Sehore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 25.

Boswell, Captain, 2nd Bengal Regiment, from furlough, to Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Firth, Captain, 16th Bengal Regiment, from furlough, to Delhi.

Wilson, Major, 18th Bengal Regiment, to rejoin, to Gorackpore, North West Provinces.

Snow, Captain, 4th Punjaub Infantry, to rejoin, to Abbottabad, (Punjaub.)

DECEMBER 26.

Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Poona.

Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Dhoolia.

Nicholson, Captain, 109th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Maj E B Sladen, Mad S C, is re-appointed to the British Burmah Commission as a Dep y Comr of the 2nd grade.

Mr A O Hume, cs, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 11th inst., of the leave granted to him in Notification No 498, dated the 29th ult.

Mr J Geoghegan and Mr P Whalley assumed charge, respectively, of the offices of Secy and Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, on the forenoon of the 11th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr J J D La Touche, BA., Asst Settlement Officer of Aygurh, to be Settlement Officer of Ajmere and Mhairwara.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr John W. Linzee as Vice-Consul Genl for the United State of America at Calcutta.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Henry Francis Brown as Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr George Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for France at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. Louis Achard.

This cancels the Notification of this office, dated 15th Dec 1871, No. 2,481 P.

Capt G R Peart, Adjt of the Bhopal Bat, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd, vice Lt-Col Cross, on leave on medical certificate to England.

Capt C R M Walter, having returned from leave of absence, is re-posted to the Political Agency of the Eastern States of Rajpootana. He resumed charge of his office from Capt P W Powlett on the forenoon of the 23rd Nov 1871.

The services of Lt H E Gibson, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundlecund, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj William George Davies, of the Ben S C, 1st class Dep y Comm, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The services of Capt F G E Warren, of the R A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for special duty.

The services of Lt A J Corse-Scott, of the Ben S C, 1st Wing Sub 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt of N I, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

The undermentioned officer of the Medl Dept, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surg Maj from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to H M's approval:—

Surg George Moncrieff Govan, MD, 29th Dec 1871.

Under the authority of H. M's Govt, it is hereby notified that the practice of seconding without succession officers of the Royal Regts, Impl List, while serving in the P W D in India, will be discontinued in future.

With reference to section 23, article 97, of the Pay Code of 1859, hospital stoppages from artificers of R A and Recital Cav, viz., Farriers, Farrier Sergt, and Corrier-Smith, Shoeing Smith, Collar-makers and Wheelers are, from the 1st Jan 1872, to be made at the same rate as from Sergts, Corpls, and Bombardiers, viz., three annas a day.

In continuation of G G O No 765, dated 1st Sept 1871, the following Clause of Army Circulars, dated 1st Oct 1871, is published for general information:—

Clause 163—Service forfeited during confinement in Guard-room.

The Secy of State has decided, with reference to Article 541 (a) of Royal Warrant of 27th Dec 1870, that a soldier enlisted, re-enlisted, or re-engaged under the Army Enlistment Acts of 1867 and 1870, if confined in the guardroom for any offence for which punishment is awarded to him, cannot be permitted to reckon the period of confinement towards the completion of his limited engagement, even although he may not have been tried for the offence by Court Martial.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Maja Thomas Brandill Harrison and Walter Henry Smith, 20th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:

Capts Francis Howell Jenkins, Frederick Jervis Ripley, and Richard Manuel Sewell, 20th Dec 1871.

The following promotions are made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1865, para 69, subject to H M's approval:—

CAVALRY.—To be Captains.

Lts Arthur William Reddie Beckett, Genl List, Cav, and Frederick Alexander Darley, Ben S C, 20th Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe:—

Maj William Cadogan Mitchel, of the Ben S C, Wing Officer 4th Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 11th Dec 1871, the date of his departure in the steam ship City of Oxford.

Native medical pupil Sadut Ally, No. 297, admitted into the service in G O. No. 946, dated 20th Oct 1871, having absconded, is struck off the list of native medical pupils, with effect from the 1st Nov 1871.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surg G H Daly, MD, of the Medl Dept, to officiate as Principal Medl Storekeeper to Govt at the Presidency, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surg Maj D McDonald, or until further orders.

ERRATUM.—In para 2 of G G O No 1,079 of the 12th Dec 1871, for "thin" Wicker Helmets, read *their* Wicker Helmets.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Surg Maj D McDonald, MD, of the Medl Dept, G G O No 1,071 of 1871, per China, 5th Dec 1871.

Lt, Brev Capt, G Lamb, of the R A, G G O No 868 of 1871, per City of Oxford, 11th Dec 1871.

Capt R C W Mitford, of the Ben S C, G G O No 1,021 of 1871, per Redewater, 27th Nov 1871, from Bombay.

The following orders issued by the Govt of Bombay are confirmed:—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned officers—

Lt William Henry Browne, of the Ben S C, Qr Mr 18th (The Allpore) Regt of N I, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Brig Genl Edward Kaye, CB, of the R A, comdg at Mooltan, for six months, under the provisions of G G O No 952 of 1861.

Capt Charles Ward Hawes, of the Ben S C, Fort Adjt, Attock, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force, 3rd Punj Cav—Lt J. Davidson, 2nd Squad Sub and Officiating 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his duties of 2nd Squad Sub during the period Capt Anderson may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, or until further orders, vice Capt Bertie, appointed to the 1st Cavalry.

Lt C G Egerton, Officiating 1st Squad Sub on probation to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the period Capt Bertie may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer 1st Cav, or until further orders, vice Lt Davidson.

Maj J Graham, of the Ben S C, Depy Asst Comsry Genl, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Charles James Hughes, of the Ben S C, Garrison Qr M, Fort William, near Bombay, is permitted to proceed on urgent private affairs, from the 24th Oct to the 9th Nov 1871, inclusive, under Rule 27 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force,—3rd Punjab Infy.

Capt P C Rynd, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to be Comdt, vice Maj T Queen, deceased.

Capt G N Saunders, Wing Officer, and Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 2nd Infy, to be 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, vice Capt Rynd, promoted.

Capt C K Mackinnon, Wing Officer 4th Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Saunders.

4th Punjab Infy.

Capt A J D Hawes, Adjt and Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Capt Mackinnon, appointed to the 3rd Infy.

Lt A I Shepherd, 2nd Wing Sub and Offg Adjt 3rd Infy, to be Adjt, vice Capt Hawes.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col, by brev, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan 1861, clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt Cols William Boothby, Mad S C; Henry Rawlins Drew, Ben S C; and Charles Hayes Addy, Mad S C, 22nd Dec 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the Ben S C, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H. M's approval:—

Lt James Robert Yule, 22nd Dec 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt F L Graves, RA, is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr, of the 2nd grade and posted to the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. T. Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indore State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 4th Nov. 1871.

Mr. W. A. Bell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indore State Railway, has passed the examination in the native languages according to the deptal standard.

Messrs. C Campbell, CE, and C Cheyne, CE., made over and received charge, respectively, of the office of Suptg Engr, Indore State Railway, on the forenoon of the 28th Nov 1871.

A Rungasamy Moodelliar is appointed to the P W D as an Overseer of the 1st grade and posted to Hyderabad.

Mr. D. Josselyne, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Rajpootana, passed the examination in colloquial Hindustani on the 13th Nov 1871.

Sergt C. Munro, Overseer, 1st grade, Hyderabad, is remanded to military duty

Mr. C. B. D. Marks, an Asst. Supt. of the 3rd grade, obtained preparatory leave from the 6th to 8th July 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr T. McKelvey, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th July 1871, vice Mr. Finch, officiating in the 3rd grade.

Mr W C Darling, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, with effect from the 25th Aug 1871, vice Mr Bence, proceeded on privilege leave.

In Notification No 835 of the 31st Aug 1871, appointing Mr A J L Cappel to officiate as Dep y Director Genl of Telegraphs, for "24th July" read "1st August 1871."

Capt O. E. St. Aubyn, RE., is appointed to officiate as Director of the Persian Telegraph, with effect from the 8th Sept. 1871, during the absence on furlough of Maj. R. M. Smith, RE., or till further orders.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters Madras, 13th December 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lt Col E A B Travers, from 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 35th N I, to 2nd in Command and W O 9th N I.

Lt Col G Pringle, from 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 9 h N I, to 2nd in Command and W O 35th N I.

Lt Col H H Plath, S C, to Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 35th N I.

Lt Col R R Ricketts, from Offg 2nd in Command 9th N I, to general duty, Cannanore.

Maj J R S Henderson, S C, to general duty, Vizianagram.

Maj N Swanston, S C, to general duty, Mercara.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails *via* P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.:—

Saturday ... December ... 30

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-14

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALPAC, Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1872, at 9 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will send a prompt reply to the Circular recently issued.

RICHARD T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD, Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.
Drawing Mistress—MISS COLLETT.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN, Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN, } With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Music..... 10 ,,
Drawing..... 2 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

A Class for Apprentices meets every evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, in the Fort High School. Master, Mr. F. MACKIE, Rec. 4 per month.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Se-
J. PATON, } cretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DANIELL—December 24th, at Ahmednuggur, Mrs. Henry Daniell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FREEMAN—December 28th, at Bandora Hill, John Dawes Freeman, Shipping Master, Bombay, aged 53 years.

STEWART—December 23rd, at Callian, of typhoid fever, Mr. John Stewart, Telegraph Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Co., aged 30 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GUINNESS—WHITE—December 18th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kildorpore, by the Rev. R. F. Mitchel, Arthur Robert Frederick Guinness, to Eleanor Albertina, eldest daughter of Albert H. White, Engineer, Calcutta.

FAIRSIEK—FLEMING—December 20th, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. J. Aberigh-Mackay, B.D., Mr. H. J. B. Fairsiek, to Miss Mary Evangeline Fleming.

DEATH.

ROGERS—December 20th, at Cheltenham, George David Rogers late Superintendent Caledonia Dock, aged 36 years.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

IT IS stated that Mr. Cardwell has given up his brilliant idea of compelling the subordinate regimental grades to report confidentially the one upon the other, and we trust that the statement is correct, for the contemplated ordinance was nothing short of an absurdity. The *esprit de corps* of a regiment must have been completely destroyed under conditions that rendered it imperative for the Major to tell tales out of school on the Captain, the Captain on the Subaltern; but while the Minister of War is thus happily in a repentant mood, might it not be urged upon him to abolish altogether that system of confidential reporting which we can hardly regard as aught else but a disgrace to the British Army? The apologists for the enormity say that it inflicts no injury; that, when Commanding Officers despatch confidential reports on their subordinates to Army Head Quarters, the reports are seldom read, or, if read, unattended to; but, admitting the correctness of this excuse, which, however, we greatly doubt, the apology serves but to show the vexatious inutility of such a system. If the confidential reports are not read or attended to, what, we may inquire, is the use of preparing them? Again, it is said that they are useful as instruments of terror to be held over the giddy pates of reckless Subalterns for their admonishment; but, if the Lieutenant believes in the theory that the reports in question are innocuous, it is difficult to conceive what influence they can exercise over him for good—for bad we can understand such influence, since it must bring his Commanding Officer into contempt with him as one who either voluntarily or involuntarily performs an act that would be considered ungentlemanlike in any other society, and without even the reward of the Head Constable's approbation for the same.

But there are instances in which we are assured these confidential reports may do mischief. A Regimental Officer has perhaps an enemy at Head Quarters, and another in the Commanding Officer of his regiment. The two worthies play into each others hands, and the officer is maligned as a consequence without knowing anything whatever of the game that is being played with his reputation. For the credit of the Army, for the honour of its members, we cannot suppose that such cases as this occur frequently; that they *do* occur sometimes, however, and that they are always liable to occur again and again under the system, are facts within the knowledge and comprehension of almost every officer in the Army to be questioned upon this point. The fact is, that the system is but part and parcel of the lust for centralization that distinguishes the Head Quarters people of all our armies, British and Indian. They desire to concentrate all military power in their hands, and a step in this direction is to know, or affect to know, the private characters of Regimental Officers, so as to awe the latter with the *bugaboo* of a *bureau de police* presided over by a variety of Vidocqs, all of infinitely greater influence than the Regimental Commanding Officer, their immediate superior. No system could be worse. The Regimental Officer should look to his Commanding Officer and the General of his division for favour or for censure; and, if the latter is his due, there should be no underhand business to weaken its force or "reporting" behind the office's back. Let Commanding Officers say whatever they may have to say against their officers to the General commanding the division to which the regiment belongs, and in the presence of the accused; then the General might either deal with the matter himself, or report to Head Quarters, furnishing the accused however, with a copy of such report unless in very exceptional cases. This is a manly, honest method of dealing with officers needing, or supposed to need, censure, and the very reverse of the sneaking, round-about manner in which Commanding Officers are now induced to pass report upon their subordinates. In the case of general conduct and character, is there any reason that the same plan should not be pursued; any cause or impediment why the officer should not in the presence of the General, at the annual inspection of the regiment, hear all his Commanding Officer had to say of him for good or evil? The General might pass the report on to Head Quarters, but the Vidocq taint would be no longer upon it. Whatever was said would be fair and above board.

It is of the secrecy of the existent system that we complain. Some time since we saw it suggested that Regimental Officers should be required to send in confidential reports upon their Commanding Officer; and, though we have no fair whatever in confidential reporting of any class, it seems to us that, if so mean and shoddy a system of ascertaining an officer's good or bad points is to be continued, the idea suggested was preferable to Mr. Cardwell's above alluded to. It is impossible to say what good can be effected by causing Majors, Captains, and Subalterns, to act the part of spies upon each other; but, considering the very responsible powers entrusted to a Commanding Officer, and the many instances in which those powers are abused or misinterpreted, some benefit might really accrue were the Commanding Officer's character to be known at Army Head Quarters through the estimation in which he was held by those best acquainted with him. But, and admitting the good to arise from this supposition, why pursue a shady and round-about road to attain it? If the Commanding Officer, under the plan we suggest, were to act the manly course of reporting on his officers in their presence to the General, it would be only fair that the officers, when reporting on their Commanding Officer, should pursue a similar course. We doubt not that those, whether commanders or commanded, who merited reproof, would hear some unpleasant truths on these occasions, and to the benefit of the service generally, since the so-called annual "inspections" of General Officers, as at present conducted, afford them little or no acquaintance with the real economy of the regiments they are inspecting. Everything seems in apple-pie order on these occasions, "mere matter of form you know;" the military sepulchre is whited, the General, metaphorically speaking, eats the inspection dinner off the beautiful white tombstone, but, when he rides away to perform a similar mission elsewhere, the dead men's bones and all sorts of uncleanness are dropped forth from their hiding places and resume the regimental positions accorded to them previous to the inspection.

The General Officer can hardly be blamed that he is not at the pains to discover what he can of the characters of the officers in the regiment inspected. The "confidential reports" to Army Head Quarters are supposed to save him all trouble in this part of his duty; consequently, the man who of all others it is desirable should be made intimately acquainted with such matters is kept ignorant of them; while those who from distance, &c., have no method of judging for themselves of the truth or untruth of a single individual statement, and can have but slight immediate interest in the information when given, are kept well posted in this description of knowledge, such as it is—a pretty commentary, we may add, upon the whole question.

THE amount of rupee paper enfaced from India, in the month ending 15th December, for payment of interest in London, was only 13 lacs, while the amount retransferred from London in the same period was no less than 163 lacs, giving a balance in favour of India of 150 lacs. The net balance against this country from the 9th June 1867 (the earliest date for which the figures are given in the *Gazette of India*) to the 15th December 1871—a period of 4½ years—is only 55 lacs; that is to say, the amount of the Indian debt (railway capital being excluded) in English hands has only increased, apparently, by 55 lacs since the middle of the year 1867.

THE Supplement to last Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains some interesting observations by the Government of India on the project for the railway from Agra to the Sambhur Salt Lake. It is now distinctly stated that the Government has in view the extension of this line so as to connect it with the railways in the Bombay Presidency. "It has," we are told, "been determined by the Government of India, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, to construct a railway from Agra by Bhurtpoor and Jeypoor to the Sambhur Salt Lake, with the immediate object of facilitating the transport to British territory of the salt so largely produced there, as well as to form an important section of a railway which should eventually traverse Rajpootana and unite with the existing railways of the Bombay Presidency." The line will be on the narrow gauge. "Tenders were invited for the works, both by divisions and for the whole line. Nineteen tenders were received, varying in amount from 24½ to 48 lacs for the entire line. Only two tenders, however, were in excess of Rs. 35,33,000. In two cases the divisional tenders were promising, but on the whole the most favourable tenders were made by those who came forward for the entire line. That of Messrs. Glover and Co., of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 25,44,181, was accepted on the 20th October 1871. This amount is inclusive of maintenance for two years, but is exclusive of English materials, rolling stock, and sleepers, which are to be supplied by Government. The length of line let between Agra and Sambhur is about 185 miles, and the term of the contract for construction expires on the 30th June 1874." It is estimated that the line may be "completed and stocked well within £5,000 per mile." The extension to Ajmere will place that city on the main line; and, "the direction of the line into Ajmere having been decided, and it having been lately ordered that the Agra district shall be extended to Nusseerabad, to which place trial sections have been run, the complete estimates for the extension from Sambhur junction to Nusseerabad are to be submitted for orders as soon as ready."

THE offer of the Financial Department to pay off at once, with half interest up to 31st May next, the debentures to the amount of Rs. 37,91,946, which were to have been paid off on the 1st of June 1872, is intended of course to effect a saving of the remaining half of the interest to the State by the immediate investment of part of the superfluous Cash Balance. If this offer is accepted, the amount thus expended, along with the loans to the Municipalities of Calcutta and Bombay—the latter is now to be granted for 20 years—will help to bring the Cash Balance down to its usual level in the last quarter of the financial year.

THE King of Siam arrived at Singapore on the 22nd December.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY received the Yarkand Envoy in Durbar at Government House, on Thursday last, at one o'clock.

THE Nawab of Rampore has presented the American Ladies' Mission at Bareilly with a free site for the erection of a hospital and medical school for women.

WE are sorry to say that it is reported in the bazaar that the

estate, by name Govindas, was murdered by some dacoits. Three of the perpetrators of the crime have been arrested.

FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday evening at Waree Bunder, and, as is usual on such occasions, the fire was speedily extinguished by the exertions of the police and the neighbouring people. The damage done to property was but slight.

DISPUTE AMONG THE BRAHMINS AT KURRACHEE.—We see that for some days past the Pokerna Brahmins of Kurrachee are disputing about one of their castemen having drank liquor and eaten fish, and the other committing adultery.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held at Upper Colaba on Sunday touching the death of one Pedro Dias, a native in the service of Dr. Dempster. The jury found that the man died from apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

ESCAPE FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—About eight months ago a Hindoo named Bhickoo Luxman, who was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' imprisonment on a charge of theft, escaped from the Fort Police Court one day. He was arrested yesterday.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—This important Hindoo social change would seem to progress. We learn that a respectable member of the Kapole Banya caste, aged about forty years, advertises in a native newspaper that he is anxious to marry a respectable widow of his caste.

ANOTHER LIBEL AGAINST THE "GUJERAT FRIEND."—The *Bombay Durpun* learns from a private letter that the Sir Founder of Nowsaree has commenced proceedings against the editor and proprietor of the *Gujerat Friend*, for having inserted in his paper certain defamatory articles against him.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—On Saturday a Coroner's inquest was held at Upper Mahim concerning the death of Jamnabhen, woman, aged about eighteen years. The jury found that the woman's death was caused by shock, the result of extensive burns, which she had received by her saree having accidentally caught fire whilst she was cooking.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Howlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Bholeshwar road on the body of a Hindoo named Khemjee Kursonjee, who fell out of a window and was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died by concussion of the brain.

THE Gaekwar in Council has been pleased to declare that a limit of three miles radius around the existing boundary of the Kurrachee cantonment, the provisions of sec. 21, Bombay Act III. of 1867, shall come into operation, and the Cantonment Magistrate is invested with the full powers of a magistrate within the limits so extended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of the said Act within the said limits.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "PIONEER" NEWSPAPER.—Our Calcutta contemporary, the *Bombay Chabook*, says:—"We learn from a reliable source that H. H. Malhar Rao, the present Gaekwar of Baroda, intends to institute an action of libel against the proprietor of the *Pioneer* newspaper, in consequence of a certain article that lately appeared in that paper against His Highness. A well known firm of solicitors of this city has been instructed to commence proceedings against the paper, and a well known barrister of this place has already been retained on behalf of the Gaekwar. The proceedings will be conducted in the High Court at Allahabad."

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* states that arrangements are being made by our native Shetia to present an address, and to give a ball, to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who leaves India in the coming April. The same paper says that the Hon. Mr. Sassoon is to give anot her ball to His Excellency.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ALBAMA, 948 tons, Captain R. H. Galliat, arrived on the 25th instant, from Calcutta, with a cargo of rice and sugar.

THE S.S. ARNOTSFORD, 649 tons, Captain C. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via Carwar and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,980 bales of cotton, 500 cwts. of [illegible] and 160 cwts. of Horns.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MISS. WATER.			LOW WATER.		
DECEMBER.	Height.		Time.	Height.	
11	16 3	5			
12	16 9	6	0 33 a	2	1
13	17 3	7	1 20 a	2	0
14	17 5	8	2 6 a	2	0
15	17 5	9	2 50 a	2	1
16	16 10	10	3 33 a	2	2
17	16 3	11	4 16 a	3	3
18	15 5	12	5 0 a	4	4
19	13 9	13	5 45 a	5	5
20	12 3	14	6 30 a	6	6
21	10 6	15	7 15 a	7	7
22	8 9	16	8 0 a	8	8
23	7 0	17	8 45 a	8	9
24	5 6	18	9 30 a	9	10
25	4 3	19	10 15 a	9	11
26	3 3	20	11 0 a	10	11
27	2 6	21	11 45 a	10	11
28	2 0	22	12 30 p	10	11
29	1 9	23	1 15 p	10	11
30	1 6	24	2 0 p	10	11
31	1 6	25	2 45 p	10	11
		26	3 30 p	10	11
		27	4 15 p	10	11
		28	5 0 p	10	11
		29	5 45 p	10	11
		30	6 30 p	10	11
		31	7 15 p	10	11

Full Moon, 27th, 2h. 23m. A.M.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.—By the weather report of the Sholapore collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th November, we observe that the crops were saved in some places by partial fall of rain, while in others they were burnt out. The state of public health was good, with the exception of one or two talookas of the collectorate, where cholera and cattle disease slightly prevail.

AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—From the report of the general character and prospects of the season 1871-72 of the Ahmednuggur collectorate we see that for want of sufficient and seasonable rain the khurreef was a most unfavourable one. The exceptions are those of the talukas Parnair and Askola talookas, where the crop might be considered an average one, the khurreef crop had entirely failed. Rain fell in September, and a large area of land was sown; the fall was not however universal, as in portions of the district, especially on the south-east of the Godavery, the rain was not sufficient to enable the cultivators to sow; and considerable tracts of land remain absolutely barren. Rain fell in November, which greatly benefitted the crops, but it was partial, and in many parts insufficient to secure a crop. The yield of the rubbee might be estimated at half the average. Many crops have been saved by well-irrigation. Owing to the heavy fall of last year, and to the fall in January of the present year the wells give a better supply of water than would be expected from the monsoon fall. Many fields have been saved by irrigation from the Lakh canal and the Bhatodee tank. The grass is insufficient for the cattle, and in the worst parts of the district what small supply there was had long since been exhausted. The state of public health had been generally good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in some talookas, and a few deaths occurred. Cattle have died from want of fodder and were still suffering: a number of cattle have been removed to other places. In some villages of Sungumnair, Roopegaum, Newassa and Sheagaum, many of the people left their houses. It was apprehended that there would be a scarcity of water.

THE CHURCH GATE STATION.

We publish below a memorial signed by influential members of the Bombay community, and addressed to Mr. [illegible] Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, requesting him to permit the existing arrangements as to the mail train leaving for Ahmedabad from the Church Gate station instead of the Grant Road, to continue, and to withdraw the advertisement announcing that the present arrangements would be discontinued.

We think the request embodied in the letter is one calculated to foment the Railway Company and to secure for the public a great convenience. The suggestion originated with the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who in two or three previous occasions interested himself on behalf of the public, and more especially those who travel by the third class carriages, to secure to them comfort and cheapness of travelling. We have no doubt but that Mr. Currey will see reason to alter his decision in the matter.

BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1871.

CHARLES CURREY, Esq., Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

SIR,—We notice from the advertisements now appearing in the local papers, that the train leaving for Ahmedabad every morning will start from the Grant Road Station, and not from the Church Gate one, as has been the case for some time past. What reasons may have compelled you to alter the existing arrangements, we do not know, but we are satisfied the change will be a source of very great inconvenience to many poor people, especially in the matter of saving the unreasonable hours of early morning. We believe it was to give additional facility to the public that the train commenced running from the Church Gate. That facility is now withdrawn, as far as it is to be understand. We are sure the Company cannot have lost money by the arrangement. We therefore beg that you will be good enough to withdraw the advertisement, and permit the existing arrangements to continue. You will thereby greatly oblige, not only the subscribed, but a vast number of people who have occasion to travel by your line. The Company has lately having on so many occasions evinced a readiness to give every facility to the general public travelling by their line, we are induced to hope that you will take this requisition into your favourable consideration. We beg to remind you that the proposed alteration, if carried out, will detrimentally affect the mail service, the Church Gate Station being, as you are aware, within a few hundred yards of the General Post Office, whilst the Grant Road Station cannot be much less than three miles distant.—We have, &c.,

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Framjee Cowasjee Patell, M. Mull, Vinayeckrao, Sankersett, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, J. Ferreira, Morarjee Goculdas, Hormasjee Bomanjee Wadia, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and about 800 others.

CRICKIT.

SCRATCH ELEVEN OF BOMBAY C. C. C. VS. FOURTEEN OF THE UNION C. C.

YESTERDAY the Esplanade was thronged with cricketers and looked quite lively. Much interest was evinced in a local match got up for the Christmas holidays between a scratch eleven of the Bombay Club and fourteen of the Union. The latter is a club which cannot claim much respect on account of age, having been brought into the cricketing world only in September, and as this was its first appearance, it was wondered whether or not it would claim respect on account of strength and talent.

The gentlemen of the Bombay were the first to take the bat, and had the satisfaction of trotting out the bowling of the youngsters, which, although underhand chiefly, was not to be despised by those ambitions of keeping up their wickets for a time. Mr. T. H. Moore faced T. Ward, and opened the ball, which his partner, Mr. J. Moore, was not slow to sustain. Before they were separated they had put on 31 between them, the greater part contributed by the first-named, who had evidently settled down for a forenoon's innings. He was joined by Mr. Tennent, who batted brilliantly but scored modestly, as the subjoined details may show. Captain Waudby next joined Mr. T. H. Moore, but he just succeeded in saving himself from scoring a "duck." His place was taken by Mr. Cameron, and shortly afterwards Mr. T. H. Moore, who had played a fine steady innings for 24, fell a victim to the "grubbers" that were doing so much mischief. So great was this catastrophe felt by an amateur poet of the Bombay force that he deliberately sat himself down and brewed the following couplet and dubbed it "poetry":—

Poor Tommy Moore made twenty-four,
But he missed the ball, and is now no more.

Certainly the game was not looking so well now for the Bombay gentlemen as they wished it, and when Mr. Towers took up his station at the wickets, the inevitable pun was made on his name, though the wish that he should prove towers of strength for the Bombay legion was sincere enough. However, he also soon succumbed to the "agriculturists," as they are called, and his place was taken up by Mr. Byrne. Mr. Cameron made a good ondrive, and his wicket shortly afterwards fell to a "peculiar" of Ward's. Mr. Murray was next man, and he speedily gave the fielders warm work. He hit hard to every quarter of the field; driving was his special *forte*; and one leg ball he sent so far to square leg that it was suggested that the fielder should take a buggy to recover it. [illegible] for this hit. He was not long in sending the ball another long journey to hit on, and before it recovered its self-possession in the wicket-keeper's hands, six had been put to the total for the Bombay Club. Just when Mr. Murray had settled down into a quiet "slogging" life, and had been missed by the bowler, the privacy of his wickets was disclosed by one of Mr. Ward's insinuating but unwelcome visitors. Mr. Byrne had gone out a second or two previously, and Molesworth and Moberley found themselves together; but these and the remainder of the eleven contributed among them a number that did not affect the total made by their predecessors at the wickets, and the innings closed for 96. Ward had bowled very effectively throughout—eight of the Union's opponents yielding to his attacks. The wickets fell—one, for 31; two, for 33; three, for 40; four, for 40; five, for 49; six, for 58; seven, for 92; eight for 95; nine, for 95; and ten, for 96.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY—FIRST INNINGS.

T. H. Moore, b T. Ward	24
J. Moore, b T. Ward	0
W. M. Tennent, b Ward	1
Captain S. Waudby, b Clough	1
G. L. Towers, b Ward	3
C. A. Cameron, b Ward	10
G. H. Byrne, b Clough	17
R. Murray, b W. Ward	24
E. Molesworth, b Ward	0
C. R. Smyth, b Ward	0
E. E. Moberly, not out	0
Extras—Byes, 8; leg byes 2	10
	96

An interval followed for tiffin, after which naturally the spirits of both sides were high regarding the result of the game. Nagle was the first to represent the Union, and Murray (quick round arm) and Byrne (slow underhand) in wielding the ball set themselves to dissolve the Union as speedily as possible. Nagle was caught and bowled off Murray's first ball. A bad beginning. McMullan supplied the vacancy. He slogged, by some means or another, one of Murray's to square leg for; he made only one more, and Murray was revenged. A. Ward, sportively called "Artemus" by his dearest friends, soon found out that the wicket-keeping of Smyth to the bowling of Byrne was a "gonk that warn't to be larfed at," and after making two he gave in. Irvine took his place, but he only got one hit, which counted five runs, three of which were due to a silly overthrow. Then came Clough. Clough played pretty well for a time, but he at last yielded to the tempter in the shape of the slow bowler, and on running out of his ground he paid the penalty. Gorman was next man, and he found himself with T. Ward for a partner. Ward hit the slow bowler to long-on for three, and after one or two sundries he was well caught. Bashford followed, and in getting into the only double figure of his side he showed some very fair play. Gorman slashed one of Murray's to long-off, and after running a long way Fearnley secured it in splendid style. So much for Gorman. H. Fearnley took his place, and he managed to get 6, when he got one of the slows in the right place, and he would have ran the three or four that it looked like, but—he was caught out, and in fine style, too, by Towers at long hit on. Carroll, who had joined Fearnley, had a "life" given him by Cameron, a bit of [illegible] and Captain Waudby made room for Fletcher. The succeeding play contained nothing startling, and the innings closed for 54. The Union all through seemed rather timid, and played with too evident a desire for making big hits.

The wicket-keeping of Smyth for the Bombay Club was very good; Cameron's back-stopping was dexterous and effective; with the exception of some ugly overthrows the fielding of the Bombay men was good; the bowling was loose, and although it happened to prove effective, under less happy circumstances it might not. The following are the scores for

THE UNION FOURTEEN.

T. Nagle, c and b Murray	0
G. McMullan, b Murray	4
A. Ward, st Smyth, b Byrne	2
B. Clough, st Smyth, b Byrne	4
G. Irvine, b Byrne	3
T. Ward, st J. Moore, b Byrne	3
W. R. Carroll, c Tennent, b Murray	8
T. B. Bashford, l b w, b Byrne	11
H. Fearnley, ct Towers, b Byrne	6
J. Gorman, b Waudby	0
C. Fletcher, b Byrne	0
J. H. Walsh, not out	6
A. A. Clark, b Byrne	0
W. Girling, b Waudby	3
	54

The wickets fell as follow:—One for 0; two for 4; three for 10; four for 15; five for 15; six for 24; seven for 27; eight for 38; nine for 45; ten for 45; eleven for 45; twelve for 45; thirteen for 54.

The day's play was closed rather early, but the match will be resumed to-day, with the Bombay men at the wickets.

THE "GUZERAT MITRA" LIBEL CASE.

It will be recollected that in pursuance of a precept issued by the High Court, the *Guzerat Mitra* libel case was transferred from the Court of Mr. Wilson at Broach to that of Mr. Jugjivandas, the full-power magistrate of Surat. In the latter Court, the trial was opened on the 21st inst., and continued on the following day.

Mr. Perozsha Merwanjee Mehta, barrister-at-law, conducted the prosecution; and the accused was defended by Messrs. Nagindas, LL.B., Goolabdas Balvachram, and Kalabhai, the last three being pleaders practising in the Civil Courts at Surat.

The first witness examined was the prosecutor, Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai, railway police inspector. The substance of his evidence was that he instituted these proceedings quite unwillingly, and after offering repeated chances to the editor of the *Guzerat Mitra* either to retract the allegations he had made concerning the railway police or to give him any clue or information tending to bring the guilty party, if any, to justice; but the editor failed to do either the one or the other of these things.

Major Payne-Barras, Superintendent of Railway Police, was next examined. His evidence went to show that on being made aware for the first time of the publication of the allegations complained of, he communicated direct with the editor, in order to ascertain if there was any truth in them, and if the editor would give the superintendent any clue or information which might tend to prove the practices unmasked upon by the editor. Failing to obtain any reply from the editor, the superintendent first sent one of his detectives and then his own butler to the editor, hoping that their mission would be attended with better success, but to no purpose. Major Barras further deposed that in his opinion the character of the police inspector, as well as that of the whole police force employed on the line, had been maligned in the [illegible] in consequence of the said allegations. He added that at all times he had given every encouragement to those who had good grounds for making a complaint against any of his subordinates, and it had been his endeavour, in pursuance of the wishes of Government as well as those of the Agent, more promptly to attend and investigate complaints made by third class passengers than by those of the second and first classes. The concluding portion of his evidence went to show that he bore a high opinion of the supervision of the inspectors under him, the complainant in the present case included.

The next two witnesses examined were detective Mouram and Major Barras's butler. Their evidence bore out such portions of the Major's testimony as related to their mission to the editor.

The ticket-clerk at the Delhi-gate station was the next person examined. He deposed to the editor having on a certain occasion attempted to obtain a platform pass from him for two of his friends to be on the platform at train time, and having failed in his request, to have threatened him and the police, who would not let his friends go on the platform, with a "thundering editorial" on the first opportunity.

Head constable Aruff was next examined. He stated that the editor, on being stopped from going on the platform three months ago, held out to him a threat similar to the one deposed to by the foregoing witness.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court allowed the editor to make his statement, which he did, and it was to the effect that he had received letters spoken of by the complainant and the Superintendent of Police that he had omitted to supply the information required in them, for certain reasons which he was not prepared to assign to the Court. He admitted the publication of the article that was made the subject of the complaint, and stated that he would defend himself.

Hereupon, the magistrate, considering that a *prima facie* case had been made out for the prosecution, read over to the accused the charge of defamation and asked him to plead. The accused pleaded not guilty, and cited the names of about two dozen witnesses, amongst whom were the Railway Police Superintendent, the Traffic Manager, and several other officials. The case was then postponed till the 16th proximo.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN SEHWAN.

WE learn that a slight shock of earthquake was felt in the town of Sehwan on the night of the 16th instant. It lasted for about eight seconds, and did no damage. Soon after the shock, a fire broke out in the town by which no less than thirteen houses, inhabited by Moonshees, were destroyed.—*Sind News.*

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES—1871.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, Major Barclay, Major Barton, Captain Rawlins, Captain Wodehouse.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Resident's Purse."—A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 500 added by C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.B., British Resident at Hyderabad. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners previous to the meeting 7 lbs extra. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Hume's ..... b w g Dick Turpin ...	8 13	Hastings 1
Major Crosbie's ..... b w g Lord Lyon	9 3	Rowjee 2
Capt. Syed Ali Reza's..b w m Shireen	9 7	Ouzee 3
Major Tweedie's ..... b w c Duddingstone..	8 10	Hackney 4

Time—1 min. 49 sec.

SECOND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse." A sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start; with Rs. 500 presented by H. H. Aga Khan, and Rs. 500 added from the fund. For all Arab and country-bred maidens. Weight for age. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
H. H. Aga Khan's..b a h Sahib, late Samr.	8	Capt. Ahmed 1
Mr. Merry's ..... g a c Silvermine	8	Hayfoith ... 2
Mr. Syed Ramaan's..b a colt Sulaman	8	Hackney 3

Time—2 min. 27 sec.

THIRD RACE.—Free Handicap for all Galloways, Rs. 300 from the fund. Distant 1 mile. Acceptance at noon the day before the race. Entrance Rs. 150 for all horses accepting P. P.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Arim Ali Khan's..g a h Wreck	4 0	Capt. Ahmed 1
Major Crosbie's ..... ch a h The Cob	8 12	Hackney 2
Mr. Syed Ramaan's.....b a h Shah Pusand	7 12	 3

Time—1 min. 56 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Hyderabad Welter."—A subscription of Rs. 50 p.p.; with Rs. [illegible] added from the fund. For all horses [illegible] and unconditionally the property of officers serving in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions; to be ridden by the same. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs.; previous winners of 1 season 7 lbs.; of 2 or more seasons 12 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

Mr. Berne's ..... b r w m Blue Bell	Mr. Warner

FIFTH RACE.—"The Pony Plate."—A subscription of Rs. 30 p.p.; with 150 added from the fund. For all Indian-bred or Burmah ponies. Indian ponies 9 st.; Burmah ponies 8-7. ¾ mile.

Major Crosbie's..... ch c b p F. W. P.	Rowjee

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF Mr. ROBERTS.

To the Memorialists on behalf of Mr. J. B. Roberts.
Belvedere, Alipore, 20th Dec., 1871.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial which was yesterday placed in my hands for the Lieutenant-Governor's perusal, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has considered the memorial with all the attention due to a paper so numerously and respectably signed, expressed in so moderate and reasonable terms, and regarding so old and deserving a public servant as Mr. Roberts. His Honor quite concedes that, as expressed in the memorial, the faults imputed to Mr. Roberts may be attributed to indiscretion and excessive self-assertion only. The Lieutenant-Governor also entirely agrees that it would be altogether a subject of the deepest regret that Mr. Roberts should be ruined as punishment for such faults, and while, after the most mature consideration, he has felt compelled to conclude that Mr. Roberts's temperament is such as very materially to detract from his usefulness as a judicial officer, and that, under all the circumstances, it would not be desirable either for the public or for Mr. Roberts himself that he should be restored to judicial functions, the Lieutenant-Governor has been most anxious to find for him honourable and lucrative employment in the executive service of Government. Mr. Campbell has succeeded in arranging transfers, which have enabled him to offer Mr. Roberts one of the best appointments of that kind which it is in the power of the Government to give, and Mr. Campbell hoped that before long he might be able to transfer him on equally advantageous terms to a more active sphere, in which his known energy and activity might again render him the trusted servant of Government. Although Mr. Roberts at first deemed himself precluded from accepting the offer made to him, Mr. Campbell is very glad to say that he has now done so, and that he will be immediately re-employed.

Although, as his remarks have shown, His Honor cannot fully concur in all the praise bestowed by the memorialists on Mr. Roberts's judicial conduct, or think that his knowledge of the police force has always been [illegible] on the other hand he must admit that there has been such a concurrence of testimony from several quarters to the beneficial influence exercised by Mr. Roberts in municipal affairs, that under any circumstances His Honor would have felt bound to hesitate much before interfering with Mr. Roberts's freedom in that respect. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad that, in fact, Mr. Roberts's position as Justice remains intact. He is now quite free to exercise the functions of a justice as far as his official engagements permit.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, HENRY BEADON, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

Judicial Department, Judicial, Fort William, the 19th December 1871.

Since suspending Mr. Roberts from the offices of Coroner and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor had with some difficulty arranged transfers so as to offer him one of two honourable and well-paid Covenanted offices in Calcutta, quite the best which it was possible to give him; but after an interval of some days Mr. Roberts has declined the offer, and being asked to reconsider his decision, has again positively declined. It only remains therefore formally to place on record that he has ceased to hold the offices of Magistrate and Coroner.

2. This order will not interfere with Mr. Roberts's position as a Justice of the Peace, an office which he still holds.

3. Mr. Roberts will be permitted to draw half-pay for each of the offices lately held by him for the period during which his pay was under suspension up to this date, from which time his pay will cease.

Ordered:—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. J. B. Roberts, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Government of India, Home Department, and to the Accountant-General, for information.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
RIVERS THOMPSON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

Appointment Department, Fort William, the 20th December 1871.

Read again—

The Resolution in the Judicial Department, dated the 19th instant, placing on record the fact that Mr. J. B. Roberts has ceased to hold the offices of Magistrate and Coroner, and authorizing him to draw half-pay for each of the offices lately held by him during the period of his suspension up the 19th instant.

Read also—

A letter dated this day from Mr. Roberts accepting the appointment of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

The Lieutenant-Governor direct that Mr. Roberts be appointed to be Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and permitted to take charge at once.

2. To prevent any breach in the hitherto Mr. Roberts is authorized to draw half pay for the office of Magistrate of Police (not of Coroner, which has been otherwise disposed of) from this date and until he takes charge of his new office.

3. Mr. W. Cornell, the substantive holder of the office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, will be appointed a Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta, but he will continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, C. S. I., or until further orders. Mr. Cornell may as Magistrate will be Rs. 1,500, and he will be posted to the Northern Division of the town if he joins.

4. Mr. F. J. Alexander, who is now acting for Mr. Cornell, will be transferred to Maldah as Officiating Magistrate and Collector.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. J. B. Roberts, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Board of Revenue, and to the Accountant-General for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Judicial Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
RIVERS THOMPSON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1968 R.

Copy forwarded to J. B. Roberts, Esq., by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, A. MACKENZIE, Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William, the 20th December 1871.

FUND FOR ENGLAND-GOING NATIVES.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

AMID all the cry for reform which we continually hear, we cannot help regretting that no stir has yet been made by our countrymen to form a fund for enabling native youths to proceed to England to compete for the many prizes which the liberality of the English Government has opened to them. We have political associations, religious, and reform societies amongst us. The more the merrier, but multiply as they will it be for the millions of our population. The Press has become unusually active. The numerous representatives we have for the expression of our sentiments, and the ratio in which these have of late been multiplying, are hopeful signs of the times, and augur well of the future of our great country. We have patriots amongst us. We have social and religious reformers also. But why have we yet failed to form a fund like the one which heads this article?

ASSEERGHUR BARRACKS.

WE have been informed that the local Sanitary Commissioner at Bombay has recommended to the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India that a new site should be selected at Asseerghur for the construction of a barrack for European soldiers, and that the old one, which has of late proved injurious to the health of the troops since the outbreak of cholera there, should be destroyed. The new building is to be a two-storied one, and to be constructed with every regard to sanitation, and sufficiently commodious to afford accommodation to 5,000 soldiers at a time. The cook-rooms and the latrines, unlike those of the old barrack, are to be quite independent of the main building. The above-mentioned proposition is said to have been approved of by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.—*Indian Daily News.*

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

MUNIPORE, 13TH DEC.

THOUGH an extremely pretty and romantic-looking place, I must say that this is anything but a lively one (in which to live); perhaps I should qualify this by saying—under present circumstances. No doubt, if one had a gun and a fishing-rod, did one's tastes incline that why, or if one was fond of natural history and botany, time would not hang so heavily on one's hands, for here there is every opportunity for indulging one's taste for these to the full.

Jungle fowl, black pheasant, and the black imperial pigeon, abound in the woods. There are also plenty of barking deer, besides tigers and wild elephants, which are by no means inconsiderable in numbers here, and would afford plenty of sport for those fond of large game. Then, as to fishing, the river Barak abounds with mirgea, which, I believe, is called by connoisseurs the Indian salmon. So far as I am a judge, the mirgea is far superior to any fish I have yet eaten in India. It was introduced some months ago in the form of a bill for regulating the marriages of members of the Brahmo-Somaj, and difficulties having been found in connection with the measure as it then stood, it was subsequently considered, and had been remodelled for the last time. The bill as at present framed would now be published, if His Excellency in Council permitted, and the hon. member hoped that in a few weeks it would be taken into the consideration of the Council, when it would be finally disposed of.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen also presented the report of the select committee on the bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the oaths and declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans.)

The Hon. Mr. Chapman then introduced the bill to amend Act XII. of 1870, the Native Passenger Ships' Act, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a fortnight.

By this measure, the hon. member hoped to remove all uncertainty in the existing law as to its applicability to steam vessels. It was never intended to exempt this class of vessels from the operation of the law, and the defect which it was now proposed to remedy was brought to notice by the Government law advisers in connection with a memorial of certain agents of steam vessels. These memorialists objected to the stringency of the enactment, especially with regard to space. They urged, and the hon. member thought with considerable force and reason, that it was not right that the same amount of space should be insisted on in the case of a well-found and well-appointed steam vessel as in that of a sailing vessel, which was large and cumbrous and required some weeks to beat up against the Red Sea. The hon. member had endeavoured to meet their objections by giving the officer who will have the authority to grant certificates a discretionary power to reduce the space in the case of steam vessels from *twelve* to *nine* superficial feet, and from *seventy-two* cubic feet to *fifty-four*. The hon. member also proposed that the same officer should likewise have a discretionary power in the case of vessels provided with serviceable condensers to reduce the quantity of stored water, and the hon. member in that case intended limiting the power given to the officer, who should not be entitled to less than twenty gallons per head for each passenger. It was of considerable importance that this measure should be passed with as little delay as possible. Copies of the bill had been sent to the local Governments with a request that, after consulting the parties interested in the subject, they would record their opinion at an early date, and the hon. member thought that, as the pilgrim season was now approaching, there was a greater necessity for the bill being placed speedily into law.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

—*Englishman.*

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 23.)

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 552.—Mr. Peter Orr, formerly a member of the firm of Peter Orr and Jones of Madras, but now residing at No. 26, Compton Terrace, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, England, for pulling punkahs by means of an engine worked by steam or other power and specially adapted to barracks, hospitals, and other large buildings.

No. 554.—Mr. William Rainbow, of Hanslop in Buckinghamshire, and now residing at Bombay, Engineer on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for signalling trains by means of a spring [illegible] the Rainbow Self-Acting Spring Bell Signal.

No. 556.—Mr. Thomas Lefevre Jeffery, of No. 7, Nassau Place, of New Orleans, but now residing at Debra Dhoon, in India, for extracting and cleaning the fibres of Rheea, China Grass, Rhea, or any other textile plants in green state.

No. 980.—Mr. Thomas Callender Hinde Fawthope, near Hereford, in the County of Hereford, Kingdom of England, Colliery Proprietor, for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel and in furnaces and apparatus to be used in the said manufacture, which improvements may be also applied to other purposes.

The 21st December 1871.

By virtue of the power vested in the Governor General in Council by section 21 of Act XXV. of 1867, entitled "An Act for the regulation of Printing Presses and Newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books," His Excellency in Council is pleased to declare that the following publications are exempted from the provisions of the said Act:—

1.—Reprints of books without additions or alterations, and without new notes or commentaries.

2.—Acts of the Legislative Councils without notes or commentaries.

3.—Price lists and tradesmen's circulars.

4.—Catalogues of books and other articles, auctioneers' notices, and advertisements.

5.—Bills, list, comprising advertisements of theatrical and musical entertainments.

6.—Decisions of Courts of law without notes or commentaries.

7.—Petitions and appeals addressed to constituted authority under the provisions of law.

8.—Testimonials of private individuals or public officers.

9.—Annual reports of schools, banks, societies, and firms.

10.—Almanacs and calendars.

11.—Labels affixed to articles of commerce.

THE DEATH OF THE MANDLA ELEPHANT.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Central Provinces Gazette* contains a long and interesting report from Captain Blomfield of the proceedings of the man-eating elephant of Mandla, after his re-appearance was reported to the captain on the 30th of October up to the date of his death. The story is too long for us to extract in full, but between the night of the 3rd of November and the morning of the 4th he killed and pounded to pieces no less than ten human beings, and wounded two others, whilst from the 4th to the 7th the day of his death, he added [illegible] more victims. The following is Captain Blomfield's account of the death of the monster:—

We reached Kosmara about 11 o'clock, and were shown the place where the elephant had been last seen to enter the jungle. Having previously decided that our best plan of action was to walk the brute up at midday as quietly as possible, and catch him if possible, asleep or in the water, we halted outside the jungle, and dismounting, sent back all superfluous men, keeping only our spare gun carriers, the Baigas, two men armed with police muskets, two men leading five dogs, and the Hatta the elephant with nothing on her but a rope.

Off we started, with two Baigas in front following up the trail, and the remainder mixed up with the tail of our party. In perfect silence we stalked through the long grass and thick jungle on the track of the animal, expecting every moment to hear a trumpet and crash through the thicket. We had gone about a mile, when suddenly the Baigas in front stopped short on the bank of a nullah, and pointing to the front with their spears turned round to us and in a whisper said "There he is!" There he was sure enough, lying 35 yards in front of us asleep in the long grass, over which we could see only the immense arch of his left ribs and a small piece of the spine. Not being able to get a shot at his head, where we stood we moved a few paces to our left. The noise we made moving through the bushes aroused the animal and he raised himself as if to listen, showing above the grass the top of his head as far back as the ear and just above the eye. Immediately we raised our rifles and fired each a shot at his head, with what effect I am not quite sure, but for a second the brute disappeared, and the next moment was saluted with the shout of triumph as he went up the opposite bank of the nullah. We ran after him as fast as we could, and came up with him about 200 yards further on under a mohwa tree. Two more shots started him off again, and so we went on running through the high grass and jungle for about 1,500 yards, when I managed to close up with him. At last, just as we went down into a nullah, the elephant turned half round and exposed the whole of his right side, immediately two shots were fired into his right ear, and with a shrill trumpet the huge beast fell, burying his right tusk deep in the earth. On hearing the trumpet the Hatta she elephant turned round and made off to the rear as fast as she could. When he fell the leading Baigas rushed up, and with a shout hurled their spears into the carcase. He was a full grown male, measuring 26 feet 9 inches from the tip of the trunk to the end of the tail; his height 9 feet 5 inches; breadth of skin 19 feet 2 inches; and length of tusks, 2 feet 5 inches. He was in splendid condition, being covered all over with a thick layer of fat. The bullet holes were probed with a cane to see the effect of the shots; one that hit him just below the right ear came out at the left forehead, a cane can be passed

THE STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

(*Times*, Dec. 1.)

A few days since we published a letter signed "A Whig," and the rejoinder of an "Independent" appeared in our columns yesterday. Both writers are dissatisfied with the state of political parties among us, and especially with that of the Liberal party. "A Whig," having of the two the greater respect for tradition, tries to keep his friends together by appealing to the Premier to be less enthusiastic, less impulsive, less given to hasty resolutions, less provocative of distrust. The "Independent," caring much less for the maintenance of the present Ministry in power, ridicules the appeals of his antagonist, and declares that help is nowhere to be found if voters and politicians will not, like himself, become independent of party. The Publicans are his political teachers. Their exhortation to subordinate party feeling to personal safety is his maxim of action. Administrations may in consequence come and go—for that he cares not—but he thinks that he will secure his main object of immunity from revolutionary change.

We cannot accept either of our correspondents as the Œdipus of the hour. The notion of moderating the rate of political progress by precipitating disorder seems to us as hopeless as any that can be suggested. But if the recent experience of "Independent's" own time will not convert him, we may confidently wait for the approaching experience of the future. Whatever may be the value of his advice, it is plain that it is already acted upon, and will be more followed in the coming Session. The analysis of the late elections furnishes the most complete testimony possible to independence. A sufficient proportion of Liberal electors have shown that they do not care what becomes of Liberal candidates or the Liberal party; they will not vote for supporters of an Administration whose policy they do not understand, or, understanding, do not approve. They have not gone over to the other side; they have simply abstained from voting at all, thus relieving themselves, as they believe, of direct responsibility for the future. Such has been the conduct of several constituencies to which appeals have chanced to be made, and "Independent" may be sure that the effect will be various in the coming Session. If there has been any looseness of allegiance before, it will be looser now. The screw to which he refers will be inoperative. "What is the use," members will say to themselves, "of yielding passive obedience when constituencies are disobedient? When Administrations and constituencies are at issue, it is safer to follow the lead of the latter." Hence we may look for an increased demoralisation of parties, but a prudent restraint in the rate of national progress is the last thing to be expected to come of it. Parties were demoralised in 1866, and with what result? "Independent" tells us. The Conservatives abandoned their principles, and in consequence an overwhelming Liberal majority was returned to Parliament, who have pushed on Reform at a rate which excites his alarm, and leads him to seek safety in treading anew the path he has already found to be dangerous.

If we search out the real cause of the present disorganisation of the Liberal party, we shall find it easily explained. The history of English politics has been a record of personal confidence. Some man has appeared on the stage who has commanded respect by sheer force of character, and thenceforward he has made himself the centre of gravity for the mass of atoms which compose the political world. He may be called Liberal, Tory, Whig, or Conservative; he is recognised as the ruler of his generation until the time comes when he passes over to the standing majority of all times. Such a man was Mr. Pitt, and, in a less degree Lord Liverpool; such were Lord Grey, Lord Althorp, and Sir Robert Peel. The present leader of the Liberal party has gifts making him in many respects superior to all his predecessors; but in this requisite of command, which comes of personal force of character, he must, we fear, be considered inferior to the least of them. Run over the list of complaints recounted by "A Whig." "The unfortunate Match Tax, the illogical Income Tax, the ill-timed closing of Dockyards, the Admiralty scandals, the losses of the Captain and the Megæra, the dismissal of Sir Spencer Robinson and Mr. Reed, the stories of the good anchors and the bad biscuits, the universal discontent of all Government clerks and officials, the threatened increase in the Succession Duty, the threatened Taxes on Land, the impossible Licensing Bill, the startling exercise of Prerogative, the hopeless persistency in the Ballot Bill, the inconceivable obstinacy of combating the public demand for the preservation of Epping and the New Forests and the Thames Embankment at the very time every effort was being made by the Liberal party to preserve Hampstead and Wimbledon, and to open public parks throughout the country;" these—to which may be added the more recondite scandal caused by the evasion of the Privy Council Act—may be all traced to that original defect of which we have spoken. Take one last fruit. Can any one fancy that Mr. Pitt, Lord Grey, or Sir Robert Peel would have "dodged" an Act of Parliament not six months old and passed under their own auspices, because an Attorney-General claimed a right to be preferred in the way of promotion? No Attorney-General would have ventured to address such a demand to either of them; and if any had been so imprudent, he would have received an answer which would have effectually prevented him or any others from repeating such an error. We need not go through the list "A Whig" has accumulated. The overwhelmings of the Budget would have been impossible under a Minister who controlled the waywardness of his colleagues; and the desperate resolution to fall back on the Income Tax as the means of supplying the whole of the deficiency was a typical example of the character which seeks by a display of vehemence to make up for defect of strength. But it is more instructive to turn from these events of the past to the questions now before us, and to see how their treatment is embarrassed by the characteristic temperament of the Minister. Education in England and Ireland is Mr. Gladstone's chief difficulty, and Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Miall may be taken as the Parliamentary representatives of the forces which are most troublesome to him. No one would institute any comparison between Mr. Gladstone's endowments and those of either of these disturbers of his peace; but, unfortunately, the issue between him and them must turn more upon force of character than upon the variety and richness of other gifts. It is this which makes the contest uncertain. Mr. Fawcett knows no measure in his criticisms on the Government, but he knows what he himself means. Mr. Miall is as sore and perverse in his jealousy of established Churches, on one man can be, but his aims are clear. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, has for years been uncertain in deciding how to cope with this subject, and he has displayed the same uncertainty in public. Nothing can be more instructive in connexion with the difficulty we are now considering than to remember the Maynooth settlement effected by Sir Robert Peel. That measure was carried, in the teeth of hostile Scotch and much English opposition, by the sheer force of the Conservative Premier's character, while Mr. Gladstone came in and went out and came in about it, making speeches and publishing pamphlets and perplexing all men with his own perplexities.

It may be said that the result of our examination of the existing state of affairs does not differ greatly from that of "Independent," but the practical lesson we draw from it is distinctly the contrary to his. We must make the best of our difficulties. That best is neither to be found in opposition, nor in standing aloof. It would be suicidal to join the opposition, and the liberal voters, in the constituencies where elections have occurred, have shown their good sense by refusing to countenance any such movement. They have said, as plainly as the forms of election among us allow them to express an opinion, that they are disturbed and distressed by the maladministration and rashness of the Ministry, but they have no confidence in their opponents that they should support them. An attempt to form an intermediate third party must fail, and would be scarcely less mischievous than actual opposition if it could succeed. The true end which those who are anxious for the future should set before themselves is to discharge the functions of active and moderating friends of the Ministry. Why should every expression of personal opinion in the House of Commons come from below the gangway or from the Opposition? The Ministry itself is necessarily misled by the silence of those behind the front Bench, and the current of opinion in the country is still more diverted through the influences brought to bear upon it by the fictitious representation the debates give of opinion within the House. Sobriety of legislation can be secured only when the bulk of the party, without ceasing to be Liberal, makes its weight felt in the debates in Parliament, and, although we do not profess to believe that their power will prevent a certain amount of party disorganization, it may save the country from the disastrous consequences of internal differences carried to extremes.

WINTER TOILETTES.

The December fashions are very fully described in *Le Follet* for December. Nothing is more fashionable than a toilette composed of black enlivened by colour. Two or three combinations may thus be arranged from one dress. Coloured China crape is much worn with black velvet; the dress itself is made without the introduction of colour. An elegant little fichu of crape, turquoise blue, cerise, or cherry colour, handsomely fringed, is arranged on the bodice; while a wide scarf or sash, with handsomely fringed ends, is fastened at each side of the waist, under the basque, and tied loosely low down in the centre of the back breadth. We have seen these scarfs in moire also, and they have a very rich effect. Velvet, satin, and very rich poult de soie are the most suitable materials for dinner or visites de ceremonie. These are handsomely trimmed with fur, feathers, lace, and very rich soutache or passementerie. For young girls, velveteen, poplin, and taffetas are in much favour, and foulard for dinner and evening wear. The latter is trimmed with white grenadine or muslin plaitings; a roulesu of colour placed to separate the heading for married ladies. These plaitings are covered with black lace. Toilettes made of the mixture of velvet and satin, or velvet and poult de soie, are the most elegant and distinguished of any. Skirts intended only for indoor wear are made very long, with the exception of dancing dresses. For carriage and visiting wear they may be made "all round" or a demi-traine, according to taste, but for thorough walking-dresses they decidedly clear the ground. A profusion of fur is worn—light sable, chinchilla, and blue or silver fox being at present the favourite specimens. Velvet and even satin are trimmed with this; but for the latter grebe is more suitable. We have seen a cerise and also a turquoise blue tunic and bodice trimmed with grebe, and intended to be worn over a satin skirt of the same colour or black velvet, of a most elegant and recherché effect. A fringe of marabout feathers makes a most charming and rich finish to a satin or velvet. The most brilliant colours are selected for dinner and evening wear. Of these, green and turquoise blue are the favourites. Ball-dresses are composed of several skirts of tarlatane or tarlatane over silk or satin petticoats. Over these is a tunic of the same material as the petticoat. The opera cloaks are excessively rich, and sometimes so profusely embroided as quite to disguise the material. They are lined with silk and quilted. Some are in the form of a loose paletot cut up the back, with a collet, and loose sleeves. Others are unaccompanied by the collet, and trimmed to simulate a pelerine; and a third and very convenient shape is a long, broad scarf, plaited into hood at the back, a la Bedouin. They cross over in front, and turn round the waist to fasten at the back. Cloth is not nearly so much worn as was expected this winter. The favourite colours for out-door dresses are all shades of tobacco colour, vert bouteille, blue marin, and slate grey. Richer colours are used for visiting toilettes, and clairet, violet, and a very rich blue are those preferred. This month's bonnets seem to have experienced a slight modification. The trimming is no longer worn quite erect, but more carefully disposed, really presenting the appearance of bonnets, and not helmets, which they have lately resembled.

DR. JOHNSON'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This exclusively established that no other Oil can possibly possess the beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the system. Mr. Allen G. Chatsworth, Surgeon, of Reading, testifying its efficacy in consumption, writes: "I have extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil with success in public and private practice. I am glad to say that its effects are very far superior to those of Pale Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and wine merchants. Agent, Harford and Co., Bombay.

A REPORTER AND JUDGE "BLAZING AWAY" AT EACH OTHER.

In South Carolina the ordinary run of a newspaper reporter's business appears to be occasionally varied by deadly street encounters with learned Judges. One such is reported in the *Charleston Courier*, without any comment that would induce us to believe it was an exceptional circumstance. It appears that as Mr. Whaley, of the *News*, was passing the corner of Broad and Meeting-streets on his way to the police court, he came under the observation of Mr. Trial Justice Mackey, who was standing under the porch of the Guard House. Mr. Mackey confronted the reporter, and calling upon him to defend himself, took out a six barrelled revolver and "blazed away at Whaley." Just as in England a reporter might on being asked produce a pencil, Mr. Whaley brought out from his pocket a Colt's revolver, and returned the judge's fire. The hour was between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, when, we may presume, a street in the locality of Charleston police court would be somewhat crowded. Nevertheless, the judge and the reporter continued firing at each other until ten shots had passed. The judge, finding his revolver empty, brought out "an extra pistol," and had fired a shot from it when "his attention was called to the fact that Mr. Whaley had raised his weapon in token of having exhausted his means of defence," whereupon the judge honourably desisted. At this juncture, there being no further prospect of any one being killed, Trial Justice Mackey ordered the arrest of the parties, who were conducted before the mayor and bound over in the sum of 1,000 dollars each to keep the peace. The *Charleston Courier* observes that, "considering the number of shots exchanged, it is wonderful that no injury resulted to the antagonists." What appears to us to be a still more marvellous matter is that a judge, sunning himself in the porch of the Guard House, should think it necessary to carry about with him, in a time of profound peace, a six barrelled revolver and "an extra pistol," and that a reporter who chanced to pass by should, on being challenged, be able to produce from his pocket a Colt's revolver, loaded and capped.—*Globe*.

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 30TH NOVEMBER.

The past month has witnessed several changes of feeling in our cotton market; the tendency has been slightly upwards, and we close at fully ¼d advance on the spot over the prices ruling a month ago.

At the date of our last report a slight improvement was in progress. Middling Uplands on the spot had to arrive were worth 9¼d, and fair Dholleras 7¼d to ¼d per lb, but a dull feeling returned, and for the first ten days of November the market was flat, and prices eased off ⅛d to ¼d per lb. Middling Uplands on the spot fell to 9⅛d to 9¼d, and to arrive the price for some days was 9¼d, while Dholleras shad sold landing at 7d for fair. The weather in America was favourable for picking, and the accounts of the crop decidedly improved, and besides, many statements were circulated here showing that the invisible supply was largely in excess of last year; so that the total surplus (visible and invisible) was enough to carry us through the season comfortably, even with a crop of 3¾ to 3½ millions.

Manchester also kept dull, the talk of short time continued, and some uneasiness began to be felt among cotton holders. It was expected receipts would increase rapidly, and it was thought the effect of this would be depressing, coming on so weak a market.

A quite different development occurred—business revived in Manchester, apparently without any cause—large purchases for the first time for a long while took place at low prices, clearing off the stocks which had accumulated, a general trade followed in all the other departments of that market, and as soon as spinners took orders they entered our market freely. On the other hand, receipts in America did not increase as was expected. For the first three weeks in November they varied little from 100,000 bales per week, which was thought small, and inconsistent with estimates of 3½ millions. There also occurred about the middle of November a killing frost over portions of the cotton country, which, though too late to do much harm, yet gave a check to the further growth of the plant. Altogether the aspect of affairs became more cheerful, and for two weeks a continued large demand took place in our market, mainly from spinners, who bought with great confidence, and prices steadily hardened till Monday, 27th instant, when the value of middling Uplands on the spot was 9¾d, and fully 9¾d to arrive. The highest point touched for arrival cotton was 9¾d on the previous Saturday. Fair Dholleras also reached 7¾d on the spot, and 7¾d for January delivery.

Receipts in America were at this time watched with keen interest, and it was felt that if they continued another week or two on the same small scale, very low estimates of the crop would be in the ascendant, and considerable excitement arise in our market. A decided rally in receipts, however, occurred this week, the first half showing a gain of 13,000 bales on the same time last week, and this was sufficient to robet the market. For the past three days the demand has been small; cotton on the spot is a shade easier, and arrival cotton has fallen fully ¼d from the top, and the closing prices are 9 7/16d. for Uplands, and 9 11/16d. for Orleans of December shipment.

The Manchester Market during the past month has shown more strength than anyone expected beforehand. A heavy business has been done in all departments, and the trade generally have come under large engagements, especially in yarn. The advance in it has been greater than in cotton, and so their position is improved; but we can hardly say that of manufacturers, and those who buy their yarn still have a miserable trade. The short time movement was not extensive enough to produce any marked effect on the weaving department, and it has never touched yarn at all, though at one time there was a talk of adopting it in Oldham. Indeed we see no likelihood now of any limitation of the consumption of cotton in Lancashire while it continues at present prices.

The trade of the country is showing a vitality beyond what could have been expected, considering the enormous production all this year, and the high price of the raw material. The demand for new machinery continues unabated, and there are evident signs of a continued increase of spindle-power in Lancashire. We do not for the present however make any change in our estimate of consumption, and we suspect when stock is counted at Christmas, it will be found that the trade have not got so much as is credited to them in the Brokers' Circular, and that our stock is correspondingly larger. The advices from the Eastern markets keep poor, from China especially they are disappointing; that market has at last got fairly overloaded, and merchants have but a poor prospect of profitable returns from any market East of the Cape. The large business lately done in Manchester for these markets has been prompted mainly by the belief in a scarcity of cotton, but we much doubt if this will prove to be a sound foundation for such business. In the other departments of the Manchester market, especially the "home trade," there appears however to be a healthy basis for the business going forward, and these represent in the aggregate much the larger part of the production.

The money market during the past month has been easy. The resources of the Bank of England have greatly increased, and the rate was tardily reduced about the middle of the month to 4 per cent; the rate in the open market has since fallen to 3½, and the Bank has further reduced its rate to-day to 3½ per cent. The reason why the change was so long maintained much above the market rate, was the fear of large withdrawals of bullion to Germany, consequent upon the maturing of French bills granted in payment of the indemnity. These bills, so far, have been otherwise provided for, and it is now thought that the London market will not be affected for some time to come. There remains however some apprehension that an injurious effect may be caused next year by the continuance of these heavy payments, and so the present ease is not regarded as likely to be permanent. It is clear, however, that but for artificial disturbing causes, the natural tendency is towards low rates of interest. Capital is exceedingly abundant in London, and there is no little difficulty in finding profitable employment.

The prospects of our market still hang very much upon the outturn of the American crop, and that again is judged of mainly by the amount of weekly receipts at the ports. During most of November they were so. Many large estimates of the crop were expected. For the first three weeks in November they varied little from 100,000 bales per week, which was thought small, and inconsistent with estimates of 3½ millions. There also occurred about the middle of November a killing frost over portions of the cotton country, which, though too late to do much harm, yet gave a check to the further growth of the plant. Altogether the aspect of affairs became more cheerful, and for two weeks a continued large demand took place in our market, mainly from spinners, who bought with great confidence, and prices steadily hardened till Monday, 27th instant, when the value of middling Uplands on the spot was 9¾d, and fully 9¾d to arrive. The highest point touched for arrival cotton was 9¾d on the previous Saturday. Fair Dholleras also reached 7¾d on the spot, and 7¾d for January delivery.

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DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla
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10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been in the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from he date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	...	...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	...	...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ajyah	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Baskipore	...	...	W. Ewart, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	...	...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	...	...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	...	...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam	...	...	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay	...	...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	...	...	W. Neil, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	...	...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts		...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	...	...	Pearce, Leslie and Co
Coconada	...	...	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo	...	...	Leslie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie	...	...	Walter Ackland, Esq.
Delhi	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	...	...	Alexander Grindlay and Co., Bankers to the Government of Bengal.
Dinapore	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	...	...	N. F. Pogose, Esq.
Darjeeling	...	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Dhurmsala	...	...	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah	...	...	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansi	...	...	Bazunjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore	...	...	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy	...	...	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong	...	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	...	...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	...	...	W. Ackland, Esq.
Ditto	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	...	...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	...	...	W. Ackland, Esq.
Meerut	...	...	Gretcham and White.
Mirzapore	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	...	...	Thomas & Co.
Murree	...	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	...	...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund	...	...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	...	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur	...	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah	...	...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi	...	...	C. W. Jones, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	...	...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts		...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	...	...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	...	...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	...	...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	...	...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	...	...	E. Dalgliesh, Esq.
Umballa	...	...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	...	...	United Bank of India.
Ditto	...	...	Gretcham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

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